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ABSTRACT

This booklet reports on outdoor recreation actions taken at the federal, state, local, and private levels. The Land and Water Conservation Fund and the financing of outdoor recreation on all levels are discussed. New agencies, personnel, reorganizations, resolutions, and recommendations for the organization and administration of outdoor recreation are described. The booklet also presents acquisition and developmental actions taking place on the federal, state, local, and private levels. Planning studies, conferences, research projects, new programs, training sessions, and technical aids for outdoor recreation are included. The booklet also contains cross references for significant action areas. (BRB)

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outdoor recreation action

October-November 1971
Report No. 21

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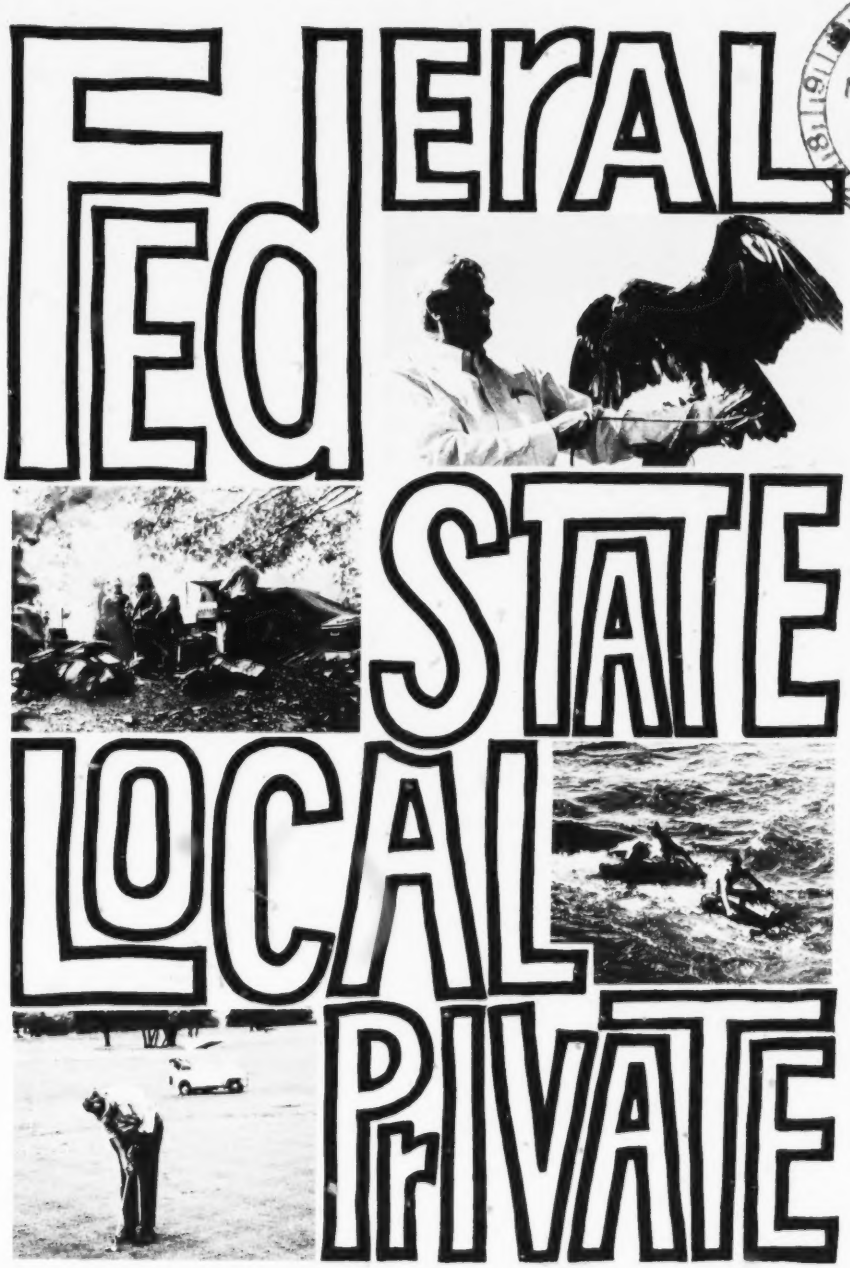

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Although every effort is made to see that information is correct, the Bureau cannot certify the accuracy of material from outside sources.

For further information:
On Federal actions
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Legacy of Parks and The Land And Water Conservation Fund

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The Land and Water Conservation Fund is a major factor in President Nixon's "Legacy of Parks" program. The Fund is best known for its Federal acquisition of recreation lands and waters, and for assistance to State and local governments in outdoor recreation planning, acquisition, and development. But more than money is involved. The Fund Program also has served as a proving ground for new ideas in recreation projects.

Mrs. Richard M. Nixon appeared in ceremonies in five States during August to convey more than 4,000 acres of surplus Federal property for park and recreation purposes. Lake Central Region, BOR, photo.

See page 18

Land and Water Fund Investments

An investment of almost $1.4 billion in public outdoor recreation resources is directly attributable to Fund activities in the program's first 6½ years.

By March 1971, 866,841 acres had been added to Federal parks and recreation areas. The Fund provided $343.2 million for these important acquisitions. At the State and local levels of government, the Fund provided $399.5 million in matching grants for 6,685 approved outdoor recreation projects, bringing the total investment in these projects to $799 million. A breakdown of these projects shows that the Fund provided $226.3 million for 4,260 development projects; $166.6 million for 2,302 acquisition projects; and $6.6 million for 121 projects to help States pay for preparation of the Comprehensive State Outdoor Recreation Plans, which are prerequisite to each State's participation in the grant program.

The fiscal year 1972 Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriation of $361.5 million provides $255 million for State and local grants.

Appropriations for Federal agencies are:

National Park Service, a total of $68,030,000. Acquisitions authorized for the fiscal year include: Andersonville National Historical Site, Ga., $353,000; Apostle Islands National Lakeshore, Wis., $4,210,000; Biscayne National Monument, Fla., $2,945,000; Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area, Wyo., $100,000; Cape Cod National Seashore, Mass., $8,309,000; C&O Canal National Historic Park, Md., $10 million; Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, Del., and Pa., $606,656; Gulf Islands National Seashore, Fla., and Miss., $1,817,735.

Minute Man National Historical Park, Mass., $2 million; National Wild and Scenic Rivers, $2,660,716; Piscataway National Park, Md., $1,238,893; Point Reyes National Seashore, Calif., $2,259,000; Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, Mich., $8 million; Voyageurs National Park, Minn., $500,000; general inholdings, $10,700,000 and Everglades National Park, Fla., $10 million. Congress reduced the budget request by $1.8 million, taken from proposed acquisitions of private inholdings.

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. A total of $3,488,000; reduced from the $5 million budget request. This requires reanalysis of the program based

L. T. Murray Wildlife-Recreation Area, Wash., a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant acquisition, serves family groups as well as hunters and fishermen. Pacific Northwest Region, BOR, photo.

Land and Water Conservation Fund

Background in Brief

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897) established the Fund as a "reserve" to provide funds for acquisition of Federal recreation lands as authorized by Congress and, through matching grants, to help States and their political subdivisions plan, acquire, and develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation administers the Fund program for the Department of the Interior.

Congress appropriates a portion of the Fund to cover acquisition of Federal lands for National Parks, National Recreation Areas, National Forests, National Wildlife Refuges and other federally-administered natural preserves such as National Trails and National Wild and Scenic Rivers. The balance is appropriated for grants to the States.

The State Grant Program. Most of the States' share of the Fund is apportioned among the States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa; a small percentage is annually retained by the Secretary of the Interior as a Contingency Reserve for State and local projects having great urgency, or regional or national significance.

The apportioned funds are used to match State and local investments in approved State planning and State and local acquisition and development projects.

In order to participate in the matching grant program, States must maintain a continuing Comprehensive Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan. Matching grants from the Fund are available to assist in this planning.

Income to the Fund. In its first three years, income to the Fund averaged around $100 million per year from Federal entrance and user fees, revenues from the sale of Federal surplus property, and recreational motorboat fuel taxes. Amendments to the Fund Act in 1968 and 1970 raised the income to the Fund; money is added from the General Treasury or from Outer Continental Shelf mineral leasing revenues when needed in addition to the original sources of income. The 1968 amendments made $200 million available to the Fund annually; the 1970 amendments raised that to the current minimum of $300 million per year.

on highest priorities the Secretary has determined to be essential.

Bureau of Land Management. A total of $499,000 as requested in the budget. This includes $479,000 for National Wild and Scenic River acquisitions and $20,000 for the Pacific Crest Trail.

Forest Service. A total of $29,652,000, which is an increase of $10 million over the budget request. This will permit adjustment of project proposals to consider high priority acquisitions not possible under the lower budget level.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. For administrative ex-

penses under the Land and Water Conservation Fund, $4,831,000; this is $31,000 more than the budget request.

Grants Decentralization.
A recent development in the State and local grants program brings the Federal administrators of the program and the State and local units of government closer together.

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton in late May announced the decentralization of the program, in keeping with President Nixon's goal of having decisions involving State and local governments made as close to those governments as possible. As a result, responsibility for grants-in-aid project review and approval now rests with the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's Regional Directors, eliminating Washington review for most of the grants. The only exceptions are requests for State planning and contingency reserve projects. The action also furthers a Bureau objective to shorten the time lag between project proposals and the final approval.

Innovative State and Local Projects

Contingency Reserve Projects.
The Contingency Reserve has been used for many projects during the program's 6-year history. Notable examples include acquisition of lands in the Nation's capital area to preserve Mason's Neck and the Burling Tract along the Potomac River in northern Virginia, several grants to acquire land along the Willamette River in Oregon, grants to assist Maine in preserving the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, and grants to aid acquisition of land to establish a 65-mile Minnesota Valley Trail in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area.

Inner-City Demonstrations.
Holding great promise for nationwide benefits are

Spillover crowds at Lake Vesuvius, Wayne National Forest, Ohio, led the U. S. Forest Service to schedule a Land and Water Fund acquisition adjoining the area shown. Forest Service photo 477578-R by Rudolph H. Grabow.

The U. S. Forest Service is using Land and Water Conservation Fund money to acquire additional lands along Oak Creek in Coconino National Forest, Ariz. Forest Service photo 482923-R by Daniel O. Todd.

inner-city demonstration projects recently approved for Contingency Reserve assistance. Under a $400,000 grant, the District of Columbia is carrying out a project which includes street closures, close community involvement in planning, and facilities such as adventure playgrounds, flower garden plots, and decorative plantings. Facilities at several of the sites are scheduled for completion during the next year. This project served as a prototype for the following inner-city demonstration projects.

This spring, Secretary Morton approved 20 inner-city projects in a park demonstration program. Involving areas in seven cities, costs of the projects are estimated at $2,123,268, half of which is Land and Water Conservation Fund money.

A $50,000 Fund grant will enable Newark, N. J., to close an alley and several adjacent lots and convert property to a neighborhood park for children's play, picnicking, and passive recreation in a low-income residential area.

In East Baton Rouge, La., a $41,907 Fund grant will assist in the development of 30 acres beneath the Interstate Highway 110 interchange in the inner city area of the community. Picnic facilities, game fields, children's play areas, hard-surfaced courts, and passive recreation areas will be developed. The project was suggested in a letter written by a teenager, Lajunon Gauff, to the Governor suggesting that the vacant land beneath the interchange be developed for outdoor recreation.

Five sites beneath and adjacent to an elevated expressway in New Orleans will be developed for outdoor recreation with matching fund assistance of $298,778. Facilities will be provided for tennis, basketball, swimming, children's play, senior citizen's recreation, baseball, volleyball, handball, and passive recreation.

In Los Angeles, two sites adjoining a public housing area will be developed for outdoor recreation. Fund assistance of $125,950 will aid the development of hard-surface courts, children's play areas, and a ball field. The project sites include a vacant street and a barren hillside.

A Fund grant of $138,000 will assist the city of Racine, Wis., in developing a 5-block-long city street, which will be closed. The project will provide a recreation mall with facilities for ice skating, children's play, court games, baseball, and passive recreation. Special landscape treatment will enhance the general appearance of the neighborhood.

A $255,000 grant to Chicago will cover one-half the cost of developing parks on four sites adjoining expressways. Development will include landscaping, benches, playground equipment, and lighting. One site also includes a spray pool/ice skating rink. The sites have been leased to the city for 99 years.

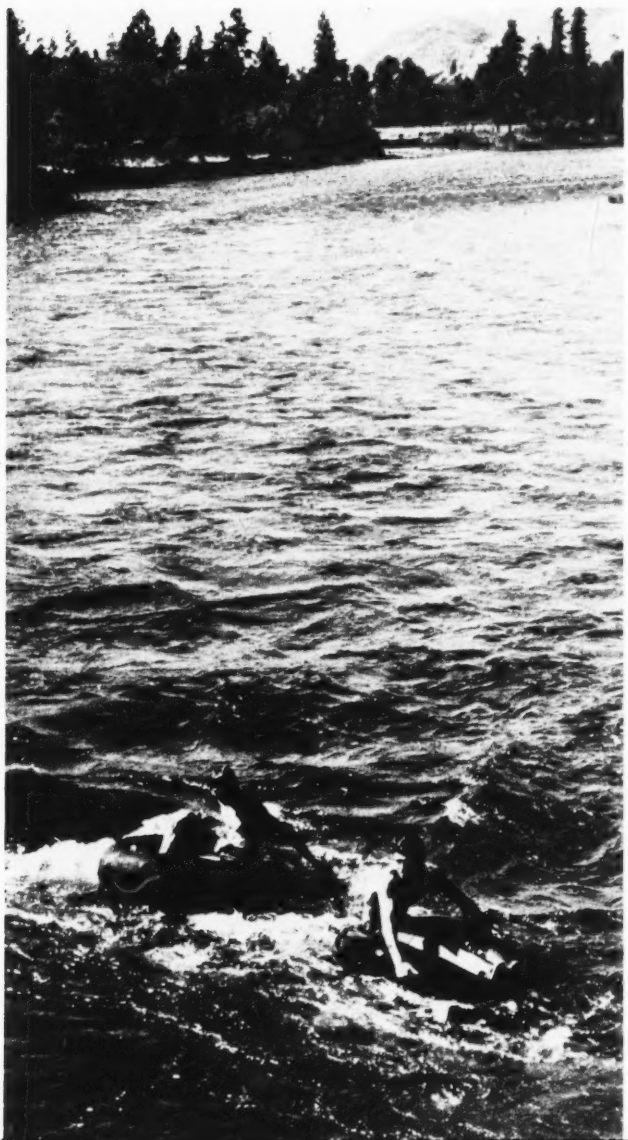
A $201,000 grant to the city of Seattle will be used for outdoor recreation sites ranging from land beneath a freeway off-ramp to undeveloped land set aside for city streets. Although some acquisition is involved, the project is mainly for the development of facilities for biking, hiking, passive recreation, picnicking, fishing, children's play, and nature study. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Director G. Douglas Hofe, Jr., said of the demonstration projects, "By working with State and local officials we hope, through these projects, to be able to develop documented 'how-to' information which will be helpful to other cities and towns throughout the Nation." The facilities will provide needed outdoor recreation opportunities for urban residents, especially low-income families.

Looking over plans to convert ill-used space in New Orleans' Claiborne Avenue Expressway are BOR's Wallace Jones (left) and Louisiana park official Clyde Funderburk. BOR photo by Leo Willette.

BOR planner John Haubert and a Chicago official make an on-site determination of the best use of space under an expressway. BOR photo by Leo Willette.

The Largest Grant.
A grant of $4,653,400 was recently made to Pennsylvania. This is the largest grant in the 6-year history of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. The grant covers the first phase of the development of 6,000-acre Nockamixon State Park. This project includes facilities for swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking, and hiking, and other site work. The State plans to build a recreational lake within the park, using State funds. Nockamixon State Park is located 20 miles north of Philadelphia.

The Largest Acquisition.
The 77,000-acre L. T. Murray Wildlife-Recreation Area, administered by the Washington State Department of Game is the largest acquisition project ever funded under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Program. The Fund grant of $918,500 was matched by State funds.



Hills of the L. T. Murray Wildlife-Recreation Area rise above the Yakima River, which offers a variety of recreation activities—boating, fishing, water skiing, and floating. These two young floaters participated in an annual community float trip on a July Sunday. Photo by the Ellensburg, Wash., Record.

States with Most.
At the beginning of fiscal year 1972, Minnesota led in the number of Land and Water Conservation Fund projects approved, with 375. California was first in the total amount of Fund grants—$33,764,216—since the program began.

Multi-Purpose Projects.
In many instances, Land and Water Fund assistance enabled State and local governments to accomplish projects with two or more public benefits. For example, Aurora, suburban to Denver, has installed a project based jointly in the need for open space, parks and recreation facilities, and storm drainage. Since the area's annual average 14-inch rainfall does not require underground storm sewers, Aurora uses a floodway park system to provide drainage without traffic interruptions. The same area meets open space needs and serves as a secondary transportation system for pedestrians and cyclists. The resulting "greenway" system connects with large open areas graded to impound and slowly discharge storm runoff. These areas serve the majority of the time for park purposes. Land and Water Conservation Fund money has been used for 50 percent of the cost of acquisition of several of the park-pond sites.

Interagency Cooperation.
Children of **Fargo, N. Dak.,** will be the main beneficiaries of a recently-approved Land and Water Conservation Fund project which pools Fund Program and Model Cities' moneys. Under the project, three tot lots will be acquired and developed and a swimming pool constructed. The $43,200 Fund grant will be matched by Fargo Model Cities funds. The tot lots and pool will be operated and maintained by the Fargo Park District under agreement with the Model Cities agency.

North Carolina. A joint effort by the city of Winston-Salem, the Winston-Salem Model City Commission, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation has enabled the city to improve four parks in its Model City area. Residents expressed a desire to improve four principal recreation areas serving the neighborhood. Winston-Salem's Model City Commission allocated approximately $100,000 of 1970 unencumbered funds to the city for the improvement of the parks located within the Model City area. The city in turn sought Fund program matching assistance for the park improvement. The $100,000 grant, subsequently approved by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, will match Model City money.

Southwest Neighborhood Park site in Tucson, Ariz., is a project in combination with the Model Cities program. The Land and Water Fund will assist with both acquisition and development of the 2.8-acre area. Pacific Southwest Region, BOR, photo.

Arizona. A recently-approved grant for $173,187 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund will be combined with local funds and Department of Housing and Urban Development Model Cities Program funds to acquire a 38-acre park. A portion of the Land and Water Fund grant also will be used to develop multiple-use courts, ballfields, picnic ramadas, playgrounds, landscaping, and necessary utilities. Plans call for lighting several courts to extend hours of operation.

Maryland. Camp Concern, a day camp located at the Bainbridge Naval Training Center 40 miles northeast of Baltimore, demonstrates accomplishments available through combining local and Federal programs. The project, sponsored by the Baltimore Department of Recreation and hosted by the Bainbridge Naval Training Center, accommodates 600-700 inner-city children for 6-day camping sessions. The Department of Recreation supplies camp supervision. Counselor aides come from the city's Neighborhood Youth Corps. The Navy provides a theater, field house, and swimming pool. At a nominal cost to the city, the Navy also provides campers two meals daily at a mess hall. The youngsters are transported to and fro by buses funded by the 1971 Recreation Support Program, administered by the Department of Labor, with assistance from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Impact Assistance.

In Montana, the Department of Defense has authorized $60,000 in SAFEGUARD impact assistance funds for the local matching share of a Fund program project, Lake St. Francis Development. The town of Valier, Mont., will develop camping, picnicking, swimming, and boating facilities on the lake. Congress has authorized the Secretary of Defense to assist communities located near SAFEGUARD antiballistic missile sites in meeting increased need for services and facilities.

Other Innovative State and Local Grants.

As a means of identifying and apprising other States and local governments of innovative and otherwise noteworthy Land and Water Conservation Fund Projects, Regional Offices of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation have prepared the following program statements and project summaries. Further information on any of them may be obtained by contacting the appropriate Bureau of Outdoor Recreation Regional Office listed inside the back cover.

American Samoa. An arrangement whereby 30-year lease values donated by villages owning lands can be used as matching funds for Land and Water Conservation Fund grants will soon make new park and recreation areas available to villagers in American Samoa.

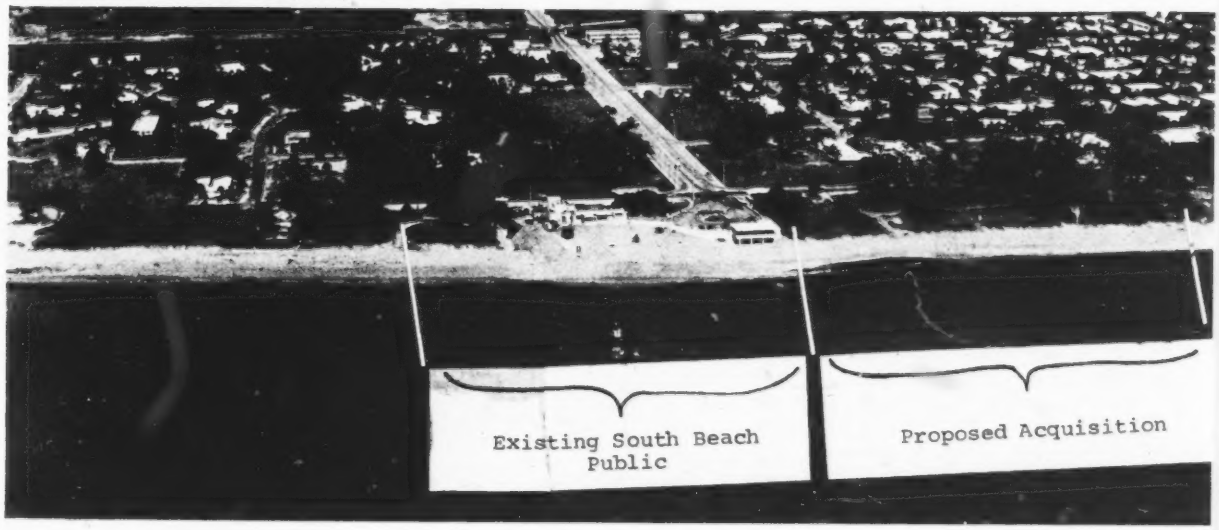
Lake Cahuilla Regional Park, Calif., owned by the Coachella Valley Water District, was developed with a Land and Water Fund grant to provide picnicking, beach and support facilities. Pacific Southwest Region, BOR, photo.

Florida. Federal-State coordination was demonstrated in a property acquisition project at Seminole Beach in the city of Jacksonville, Fla. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and the Department of Housing and Urban Development provided joint funding which totaled $1.5 million.

Development of the 26-acre oceanfront property includes picnic and camping areas, a fishing and swimming lake, and nature, hiking, bicycling, and horseback riding trails.

Durango, Colo., with Land and Water Fund assistance, transformed a run-down area along the Animas River into an attractive riverside park. Mid-Continent Region, BOR, photos.

Public beach at Boca Raton, Fla., will be approximately doubled. Southeast Region, BOR, photo.



Florida. The city of Boca Raton's $2 million South Beach Expansion project is the largest local assistance application ever submitted by the State of Florida to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The city proposed to acquire approximately 665 feet of Atlantic oceanfront property abutting State Route A-1-A on the west and adjacent to the existing Municipal South Beach. The project will attract regional visitation. This additional oceanfront property will be developed as a multipurpose water-oriented facility. The city of Boca Raton will operate the area.

Georgia. The Will-A-Way Recreation Area for the handicapped, located in Fort Yargo State Park at Winder, Ga., is an example of what can be done with a recreational facility for both the handicapped and the general public in America. The project was financed on a matching basis by a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant and the Georgia Department of State Parks.

The camp provides specialized outdoor recreation opportunities for dystrophic children as well as to teach them to use everyday living skills in coping

The visitor's center at Ft. Yargo State Park, Ga., overlooks the lake and both handicapped and public recreation areas. Southeast Region, BOR, photo.

with their handicaps. Artificial barriers which bar the handicapped from outdoor recreation activities have been carefully avoided. There are no steps. Paved pathways leading to every facility allow campers to drive wheelchairs about the area, even down a ramp into the lake swimming area. A special fishing bridge spans a portion of the lake to allow wheelchair-bound individuals to fish. A nature trail with Braille markers and guidance devices helps the sightless experience the fragrance, texture, and sound of Georgia's flora and fauna.

Will-A-Way serves the handicapped by providing day-use recreation facilities for families with a handicapped member, family cottages for rent on a short-term basis to families wishing to stay overnight, and group camp accommodations for organizations which provide camping for the handicapped.

Idaho. The site of Farragut State Park, regarded as one of the outstanding scenic parks of the northwestern United States, is a former Federal surplus property acquired by Idaho in 1964 through the General Services Administration for use as a public park. During World War II, the area was a Naval training center. Later, it was used as a junior college and by the Fish and Game Department as a wildlife management area.

With the acquisition, the State obtained 4,500 acres of open meadows and rolling, forested hills at the southern end of mountain-rimmed 94,500-acre Lake Pend Oreille, one of the largest freshwater lakes in the northwest. Two large national forests, the Coeur d'Alene and the Kaniksu, are nearby.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund share of the Farragut State Park development has been $263,874. In addition, the State spent another $468,968 on the park. Fund program developments include swimming and support facilities and landscaping. The park has two large amphitheaters, a program area, and a boat ramp and dock.

Idaho. The 2,280-acre Bruneau Sand Dunes State Park site in southeastern Idaho was purchased by the Idaho State Parks Department from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management at $2.50 per acre under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act. The area's wind-drifted dunes rise 468 feet above the surrounding Snake River flood plain and several lakes.

This swimming area is one of the most popular developments at 4,500-acre Farragut State Park, Idaho. Land and Water Conservation Fund and State matching made the facility possible. Pacific Northwest Region, BOR, photo.

Of the $636,000 which the State has spent for park development, $275,000 came from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The park includes camping and water-oriented facilities. The largest, 140-acre lake has been planted with bluegill and bass.

Idaho. Residents of Ammon, a suburb of Idaho Falls, are enjoying a new swimming pool at the city's McCowin Park. A $36,152 Land and Water Conservation Fund grant helped to make the facility possible. Remainder of the money came from city funds. Substantial amounts of volunteer work was donated by citizens interested in improving recreation opportunities.

With Land and Water Fund assistance, Ammon, Idaho, built this needed swimming pool in McCowin Park. Cost was minimum because residents contributed much material and labor. Pacific Northwest Region, BOR, photo.

Compensatory funds received for highway displacement of recreation facilities were used to match Land and Water Conservation Fund money for developing McAdams Park, Wichita, Kans. Mid-Continent Region, BOR, photo.

Indiana. Indianapolis residents will soon have access to new swimming, sports, and playground facilities at the recently expanded Martin Luther King, Jr., Memorial Park in the downtown residential area. In late 1970, the Secretary of the Interior approved a grant of $290,000 from the Land and Water Conservation Fund contingency reserve for the project. This amount and an equal amount to be realized from sale of Indianapolis park bonds will be used to develop the 10.5 acre park, which will be four blocks long and one block wide. Development will involve closing several streets and creation of a pedestrian mall. These actions will increase usable park space and its accessibility to residents of the neighborhood.

Kansas. Proposed road construction in a developed recreation area often implies a lessening of environmental quality. The opposite was true in McAdams Park in Wichita, Kans.—an example of a neighborhood recreation area enhanced by the adjacent construction of an Interstate Highway project. When Interstate Highway 35 construction utilized some of the McAdams Park acreage, the city of Wichita received compensatory funds. The money was used to match a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant to replace a swimming pool and bathhouse lost to the road construction and to upgrade the development. The funds aided in the construction of two lighted tennis courts, multi-purpose courts, walks, park drives, parking areas, a picnic shelter, a play area, playground equipment, and a lighted softball diamond. The finished product, a greatly improved neighborhood park, exemplifies the benefits which may result from well-coordinated interagency efforts.

Kansas. An area of deteriorated World War II temporary apartments at Liberal, Kans., is now providing community recreation. Using a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant and local matching money, the city razed the old structures and renovated the site. The improvements include landscaping, restrooms, tennis courts, and picnic facilities. Funding for this project, named Blue Bonnet Community Park, totaled $137,749.

Kentucky. One of Kentucky's few remaining virgin

woodlands, the 550-acre Lilley Cornett Woods in Letcher County, has been acquired by the State with the aid of a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant. The State's acquisition of the land, along with mineral rights acquisition and agreements, have apparently removed lumbering and mining threats to the virgin hardwood forest in this mountainous area of southeastern Kentucky.

Botanists assert that the undisturbed woods contain a greater variety of natural vegetation than can be found anywhere else in the United States. Kentucky will keep most of the area in its natural state as a wilderness laboratory for scientific study and educational purposes. Minimal development, which will be assisted by a Land and Water Conservation grant, will include nature trails, and public information and access on the edges of the forest.

Maryland. Located in a deteriorating inner-city section of Baltimore, the Upton Playground Development will furnish a low-income neighborhood of the city with needed park and open space facilities. These include a tot lot, multi-use court, two softball fields, and a wading pool. Several city streets will be closed to help provide space needed for the park. The project is being built adjacent to a new school and recreation center. The complex will provide residents opportunities for a year-round outdoor and indoor recreation program.

Nebraska. Travelers on Interstate Highway 50 benefit greatly from the public "road ranches" developed through efforts of Nebraska's Game & Parks Commission. Starting when the Interstate Highway was being planned, the Game and Parks designers reserved interchange areas for recreation development. Windmill State Wayside Area, formerly Gibbon Road Ranch, is typical of the facilities provided. A small lake created during construction of an interchange, offers a pleasant change from normal Interstate Highway scenery. A variety of traveler facilities is provided including a multipurpose building which houses a laundry, restroom, and showers. Hard-surfaced pads are provided for the many people with pick-up campers or trailers.

Foley Field Park, Bloomfield, N. J. Northeast Region, BOR, photos.

From this . . .

New Jersey. Recently completed Foley Field Park, Bloomfield, N.J., provides an excellent example of land reclamation for recreation use. Prior to its development, Foley Field was a land fill and city dump. With assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the community constructed ballfields, lighted tennis, basketball, and volleyball courts, picnic areas, and various support facilities. The developed project demonstrates the potential of blending imagination and financial assistance.

New Jersey. Development of Rifle Camp Park, a 130-acre mixed hardwood forest nestled in the Watchung Mountain Range, will provide a complete, year-round recreation area near New York City. When developed, the site, located on top of South Mountain in the Borough of West Paterson, will include a group campground, picnic areas, trails, a ski slope, sled and toboggan run, and nature interpre-

Nebraska's Windmill State Wayside Area, formerly Gibbon "Road Ranch," provides camper pads, a service building, and rest areas for travelers. Mid-Continent Region, BOR, photo by George Wilkinson.

To this . . .

Historic old Fort Fisher will be preserved with recreation developments as a result of a Land and Water Fund grant. Southeast Region, BOR, photo.

tative facilities. The spectacular topography of South Mountain includes a wall of rock on the eastern side averaging about 250 feet in height. Overall, the mountain appears much like a giant mesa, providing a unique view of one of the most densely populated sections of the United States, including the New York City Skyline. General George Washington is reported to have used the area as a winter encampment.

New Mexico. When the city of Las Cruces, N. Mex., asked for a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant to help establish Young Park, the intent was to turn a misused open field into an attractive neighborhood park. Up to that time, the site had been covered with broken glass, cans, and old auto parts—an unsafe place to play. Development changed all this. The clutter and debris have been replaced with a small lake, landscaped grass areas, shade trees, a picnic shelter, play areas, and surfaced pathways. The new park has been received enthusiastically by the neighborhood of approximately 6,250 families. The city is continuing development of the area; when it is completed, a total of over $153,000 will have been spent. One-half of this amount will have come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

New Mexico. Areas near the Lower Tansill Dam, on the Pecos River, have been acquired and are being developed by the city of Carlsbad for water-oriented recreation. The acquisition comprises 100 acres of flood plain land and water rights on both sides of the river within the city. Primary development consists of a $98,000 dam which will impound a 40-acre lake, and grading and clearing the river banks. A "Bataan Recreation Area" under construction will include picnic areas, and boat launching ramps. This area, serving the entire city of Carlsbad, is close to low-income housing not served adequately by other recreation facilities. The Land and Water Conservation Fund share of the cost totals $388,229. The installation will be one of the major metropolitan developments in which the Bureau has participated in New Mexico.

North Carolina. Four cooperating North Carolina agencies and a Land and Water Fund grant have made it possible for the State to retain and preserve 420 acres of Fort Fisher, an area of historical and recreational significance threatened by commercial development. In 1968, impending development prompted action by the North Carolina Departments of Administration, Archives and History, Water and Air Resources, and Conservation and Development. The State Highway Commission will construct a seaside scenic overlook on a small portion; the Department of Water and Air Resources will implement a program of beach erosion control; the Department of Archives and History will preserve the historical values of this site of one of the heaviest land-naval battles of the Civil War; and the Division of State Parks, Department of Conservation and Development, will develop a portion of the property as a State Seaside Recreation Area.

North Dakota. A Land and Water Conservation Fund grant has helped Devils Lake, N. Dak., develop a swimming pool complex in Roosevelt Park. These facilities replace an outdated pool in the 720-acre Ramsey County recreation area. In addition to Olympic and wading pools, the development includes a

Roosevelt Park in Devil's Lake, N. Dak., now has olympic-sized, intermediate, and wading pools, thanks to Land and Water Conservation Fund money and local matching funds. Mid-Continent Region, BOR, photo.

new 28' x 46' "intermediate pool" with depths ranging from 2'4" to 3'4". Small children and swimming classes use it. The pools can accommodate over 1,000 swimmers daily.

Oklahoma. The Osage Golf Course and Park in Pawhuska, Okla., is the first Land and Water Conservation project sponsored in the State by an Indian Tribal Council. The Fund grant is assisting in the development of a 9-hole golf course and a picnic area. Located within the city limits, the facilities are open to all residents of the city, Tribal members and tourists.

The Osage Indian Tribal Council, Pawhuska, used Oklahoma's first Indian Tribe grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to develop a 9-hole golf course and picnic area. Mid-Continent Region, BOR, photo.

Oklahoma. The lack of undeveloped land in older neighborhoods may force a community to renovate existing neighborhood parks. Such was the case in Lawton, Okla., when revitalization of Mattie Beal Park was undertaken. This park, until early 1967, was utilized for little more than open space. To enhance the appearance and stabilize a blighted neighborhood, $150,000 (one-half from the Fund) was used to develop new recreation facilities and for landscaping. Mattie Beal Park was opened officially for public use in the spring of 1969.

Oregon. A Federal-State Willamette River Park System program helps local governments acquire lands or rights in lands along the Willamette River between the Columbia River and the Dexter and Cottage Grove reservoirs. The Multnomah Channel is also included in the program. Some 255 miles of River and Channel are included in the program.

The Oregon Legislature, upon passing the river system authorization in 1967, appropriated $800,000 from the Parks Division acquisition budget. In the spring of 1968, the State requested and received $600,000 of the Oregon Land and Water Conservation Fund apportionment for the project. The State also asked for assistance from the Secretary's Contingency Reserve. Two grants of $500,000 each from the Reserve brought the total of Federal matching money to $1,600,000. It is interesting to note that at the time the funding was approved, the Bureau was approving an acquisition concept, rather than specific acquisitions. When the Fund project expired June 30, 1971,

This view is typical of the countryside through which Oregon's Willamette River flows more than 250 miles to its confluence with the Columbia River in Portland. Pacific Northwest Region, BOR, photo.

36 specific acquisitions totalling 3.2 million in Federal, State, and local money had been approved. These ranged from a few acres to 1,500 acres in size. The largest one was Long Tree Bar, north of Salem. Three of the acquisitions were within the city limits of Portland. A $500,000 Contingency Reserve grant for a second Willamette River project was approved January 5, 1971, by Secretary Morton to continue the program.

Oregon. Two "park blocks" in Portland, Oreg., are being developed with $225,000 from the Secretary's Contingency Reserve as part of the nationwide "Street Scenes" program. Both parks are within the urban core of the city.

One of the parks along the Willamette River is known as the "Journal Site." It covers 2.4 acres. The area will be landscaped and paths, benches, and a sprinkler system will be developed. The cost will be about $50,000, half of it Land and Water Conservation Fund money.

The second, "park block," about one-half acre, will be built over an underground garage which has not yet been constructed. Park facilities will include benches, paths, a sprinkler system, landscaping, and a large shelter. Total cost will be about $400,000, with $200,000 coming from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Pennsylvania. Two grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund have helped Pennsylvania develop 6,600-acre Prince Gallitzin State Park. State officials consider it one of their finest and it is used as the benchmark against which other Pennsylvania State Parks are measured.

Site of the 1967 National Campers and Hikers Association Campvention, the Park's Crooked Run Campground and support facilities were built with the help of a $733,436 grant from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. A second Land and Water Conservation Fund grant assisted construction of a series of floating docks and support facilities.

Located some 20 miles northwest of Altoona, Prince Gallitzin State Park offers year-round recreation opportunities. The area provides fishing, swimming, picnicking, and hiking. A marina on the shores of

Crooked Run Campground, floating docks, and support facilities related to this swimming area were made possible in Prince Gallitzin State Park, Pa., by two grants from the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Northeast Region, BOR, photo.

A "park block" project in downtown Portland, Oreg., will be constructed over an underground garage still to be built at the site of elevated parking in the center of this picture. Pacific Northwest Region, BOR, photo by Vic Ecklund.

1,640-acre Lake Glendale is used during the winter for ice fishing, ice skating, and ice boating.

South Dakota. Custer State Park, which the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks formerly operated under lease, has now been purchased by the State with the aid of $619,098 in Land and Water Conservation funds. The 22,937-acre area attracts visitors from throughout the Nation.

Texas. Seawolf Park on the eastern tip of Pelican Island, Tex., was formerly an old U.S. Quarantine Station. The city of Galveston originally acquired the property in 1953 under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. A $358,500 Land and Water Conservation Fund grant is helping the city provide picnic facilities, a fishing pier, boat docks, a parking lot, and landscaping in the park. City plans call for construction of a trailer park and a submarine museum. The submarine exhibit will include gun emplacements and a World War II submarine.

Texas. The Greer Island Interpretive Center in Fort Worth was originally established in 1964 as a wildlife refuge. The action was prompted by a study citing dwindling local natural areas. The city, aided by a Land and Water Conservation Fund grant, constructed a centrally located Interpretive Center on a rise overlooking the 340-acre area. The center is a hub for nature trails which fan out over the entire tract. Additional facilities include roads, parking areas, and utilities.

Virginia. A proposed recreational facility on the north fork of the Pound Reservoir in Wise County, Va., demonstrates benefits of cooperative planning. Land and Water Conservation Fund assistance is likely to be requested for the project. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which owns the reservoir and adjacent properties, is contributing $30,000 for the construction of a bathhouse and restroom. Local strip mining companies responsible for the past sterility of the water through acid drainage are contributing up to $35,000 worth of grading equipment use and manpower to the project. This amount may serve as the county's share of the Fund project cost.

Washington. A shortage of public waterfront areas on Lake Washington in metropolitan King County, Wash., is being partly alleviated by a project at Renton, one of Seattle's largest suburbs. Renton has owned about 22 acres of undeveloped waterfront at the south end of Lake Washington since 1955. It acquired the tract in a property exchange with the Pacific Coast Railroad Company. The city cleared the land, reclaimed and filled it by 1963. In 1964-65, a park plan was developed, but no project money was available. In 1967, the Land and Water Conservation Fund provided a 3-stage grant of $269,576, which was matched by State and local money.

As park development progressed, the need for additional area became evident. The city obtained a second State allocation of funds which it used to supplement Department of Housing and Urban Development money in acquiring more land. This enabled the city to purchase 20 additional acres.

The original 22-acre park has been developed with State, local, and Land and Water Conservation Fund money. The park, now landscaped, has a boat dock, a beach and swimming area, bathhouse, picnic areas, kitchens, a shelter, comfort stations, play equipment, shuffleboard, and horseshoe areas, as well as open recreation sites for all age groups.

Before Renton's park was developed, the city had no usable public park area on Lake Washington. Last summer, even before the park was completed, park use exceeded 200,000 visits.

Washington. Development of the University of Washington Arboretum Waterfront Trail project received a $45,900 Land and Water Conservation Fund matching grant in 1966 for construction of a cedar plank trail through a marshy area. The grant, one of 12 made throughout the country as part of a program to help finance urban trails, helped in carrying out part of a master plan.

Greer Island Interpretive Center is the starting point for several nature trails in Fort Worth's 340-acre area. Mid-Continent Region, BOR, photo.

Lake Washington Beach Park, a Land and Water Conservation Fund assisted municipal park in Renton, Wash., draws daily crowds like this on warm summer days. Pacific Northwest Region, BOR, photo.

Matching money for the trail came from a trust fund payment to the University of Washington by the State when it took Arboretum land for construction of the Evergreen Point-Montlake floating bridge across Lake Washington.

The 2½-mile Arboretum trail takes hikers along a 6-foot-wide cedar plank trail equipped with handrails. Two small bridges allow access by canoe. The facilities rest on styrofoam floats. The area is habitat for approximately 220 different bird species, including waterfowl, and small game animals.

Wyoming. Campbell County, Wyo., constructed a combination tennis court and skating rink in the county park at Gillette. The facility provides tennis in summer and ice skating in winter. A 6-inch concrete border with holes which can be plugged makes the conversion possible. The net standards are pipes with flanges bolted below the surface of the concrete

The University of Washington Arboretum Trail along the Foster Island shore is a popular place for watching boats going to and from Lake Washington through Montlake Cut. Pacific Northwest Region, BOR, photo.

to allow easy removal and smoother winter ice. The area is lighted for evening use in both the winter and summer. All wires leading to light standards are buried.

Wyoming. The Fremont County Youth Complex is a recreation development in the Shoshoni National Forest above Lander, Wyo. This youth facility has been developed to accommodate the children of Wyoming, particularly the handicapped. The center is run during the summer months for groups of about 200 children who stay a week or more. This project is a cooperative effort of the county, city of Lander, U.S. Forest Service, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The land is owned by the Forest Service but leased to the county for 25 years. The county, with the assistance of city of Lander and Land and Water Conservation funds, developed the facilities.

Ramps at the entrance of all structures provide ready access for visitors in wheelchairs. Extra wide doors and aisles provide easy access. Buildings provide sleeping space for 10 to 20 people each. All powerlines are underground. The mess hall doubles as a meeting room. The youth facility accommodates handicapped and other young people from throughout the State, affording experiences in the open mountain country with minimum facilities. The closest town or settlement is more than 10 miles away by unpaved road.

FEDERAL FINANCING OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

During the period from July 1, 1970, to May 31, 1971, **Farmers Home Administration** loans and grants relating to environmental and conservation actions were as follows:

28 Watershed loans totaling $6,757,744 to help carry out plans for developing, protecting and utilizing land and water resources in small watersheds.

1,004 Soil and Water Conservation loans to farmers, totaling $5,816,500 to develop, conserve, and make better use of soil and water resources.

12 loans to associations of farmers and ranchers, totaling $376,800 to assist in irrigation, drainage, and soil conservation practices.

1,452 loans and development grants, totaling $185,880,490 to rural groups for construction of water and waste disposal or sewer systems.

21 Resource Conservation and Development loans, totaling $1,395,814 to public agencies and nonprofit corporations in Resource Conservation and Development project areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

49 loans totaling $6,767,000 to member-owned, member-managed and member-operated nonprofit associations of family farmers to acquire and develop grazing land, improve range management, soil and water conservation and otherwise shift land and water resources to better uses, including development of recreational areas and game and wildlife facilities.

23 loans totaling $1,098,300 to rural groups for the development of rural recreation projects.

40 loans to individuals totaling $940,530 for development of recreation projects.

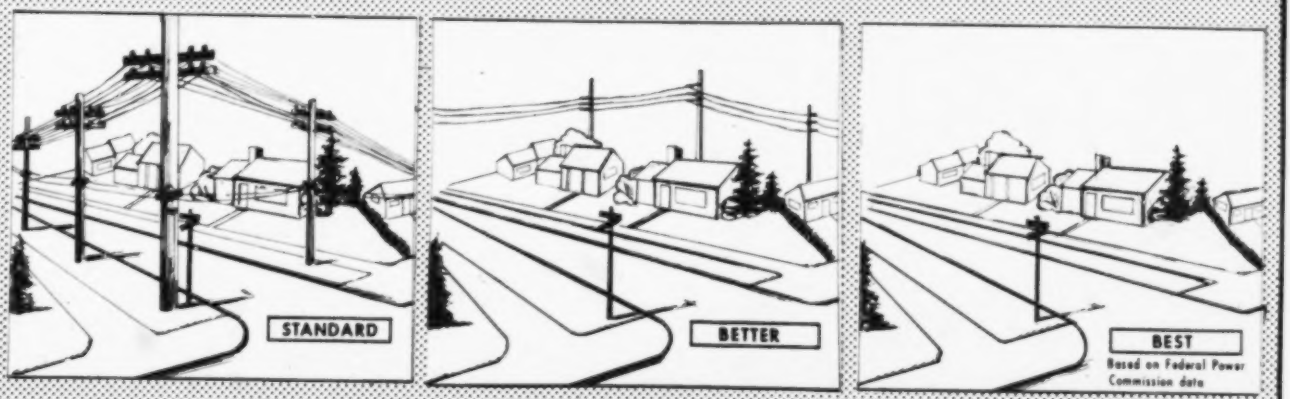
157 grants totaling $2,445,950 to public bodies for preparation of comprehensive area plans for water and sewer systems in rural areas.

For further details, contact Farmers Home Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

The **Rural Electrification Administration** electric and telephone borrowers are working to stimulate economic development in their service areas. Through May 1971, 38,570 new jobs were created through

Technical Tips... Subduing Distribution Line Impact

Ideas from BOR designed to enhance the recreation environment.



Unsightly poles and lines diminish neighborhood environmental quality

Better-designed poles placed in the rear lessen impact

Buried lines, required in many new areas, preserve amenity

rural community development activities which these REA borrowers helped launch. The projects, which are in recreation, forestry, agriculture, community facilities, manufacturing, and related services, spur business as well as increase the individual incomes. Nearly 120 of the projects involved recreation.

In addition to providing vital electric and telephone service, REA borrowers assist projects by arranging financing; securing or providing development, technical, marketing or management aid; and providing office and meeting space, typing, clerical, or other related services. For further information, contact the Administrator, Rural Electrification Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Economic Development Administration Grants Assist Recreation. Two grants, one amounting to $1,500,000 and the other $368,000, were recently awarded to the Allegany Indian Reservation, N.Y., and to Espanola, N. Mex., respectively, for the construction of recreation-related facilities. A recreation-tourism complex with a motel and museum-information center was included in the facilities constructed at the Allegany Indian Reservation. Some 100 new jobs are expected to be created. A tourism complex at the site of the historic Puye Cliff Ruins was included at Espanola. The ruins at this Santa Clara Pueblo Indian settlement contain rare examples of early Indian culture. Tribal officials anticipate an annual income of $150,000 by 1980 as a result of the project. Contact the Economic Development Administration, Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Open Space Land Program. From May 1, 1971, to June 30, 1971, the Department of Housing and Urban Development made 361 grants totaling $50,109,315 under Sections 702 and 705 of the Open Space Land Program. These grants were for acquisition of undeveloped land as urban open space, as well as developed land in built-up urban areas which will be cleared and converted into small parks.

The new grants brought the total activity under both sections of the program, since it started in 1961, to $370 million in some 2,875 grants to help communities purchase open space lands.

Urban Beautification Program. From May 1, 1971, to June 30, 1971, 60 grants totaling $10,000,807 were made under the Urban Beautification Program. This brings the number of grants under this program to 534, totaling $63.8 million.

Historic Preservation Program. From May 1, 1971, to June 30, 1971, 23 grants totaling $1,167,184 were made under the Historic Preservation Program. This brings the number of grants under this program to 75, totaling $4,250,423.

For further information on these programs, contact Assistant Secretary for Community Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. A prime urban recreation resource, the Boston Harbor Islands, is in danger

of being lost to public recreation because of urbanization. A Land and Water Conservation Fund program grant, recently approved, will aid the State of Massachusetts in preparing a master plan designating islands which should be acquired and determining the appropriate recreation facilities for each. The Fund grant is Stage I of a $3,500,000 multi-stage project. Contact Arthur Brownell, Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources, State Office Building, Government Center, 100 Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass. 02202.

STATE AND LOCAL FINANCING

Colorado. South Suburban Metropolitan Recreation and Park District at Denver passed a $2 million recreation bond issue May 18, 1971, the first successful bond issue in the history of the District. These funds are earmarked to implement the first 8 years of a 20-year plan called a "Guide for Growth."

The $2 million will be spent for a 27-hole golf course, development of a large part of a 100-mile trail and greenbelt system, and numerous neighborhood parks and facilities scheduled in the "Guide."

The general obligation bonds do not require a raise in taxes. Although heavily contested, the issue passed by a margin of 500 votes out of approximately 6,200. Contact Mid-Continent Regional Office, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Building 41, Denver Federal Center, Denver, Colo. 80225.

Louisiana. An allocation of $200,000 from the General Appropriations Bill provides for acquisition and development of Poverty Point, a 400-acre archeological site in West Carroll Parish. A $186,500 grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's Open Space Program will match the State appropriation.

Poverty Point, termed the largest and most complex geometrical earthwork in North America, is said to have been the largest settlement of its time (about 700 B.C.) in the United States. It consists of ridges, originally about 150 feet wide and 6 feet high, arranged as six huge octagons. The largest of the six is three-fourths of a mile in diameter. Estimated total volume of earth involved is about 530,000 cubic yards or about 35 times the content of the Great Pyramid in Egypt.

Poverty Point stands on one edge of the octagon and rises as high as a 7-story building. The mound, in the shape of a gigantic bird, has been postulated to be ceremonial, indicating a bird worshiping society. The acquisition and subsequent development of this site is considered its most significant achievement in the past 15 years by the State Parks System. Contact: Director, State Parks and Recreation Commission, Louisiana National Bank Building, 150 N. Third Street, Baton Rouge, La. 70801.

Maine. The Legislature authorized a bond issue in the amount of $3,090,000 for the development and improvement of State park facilities and other capital improvements. Of the total amount, $2,392,500 goes to the Park and Recreation Commission for park facilities. (Ch. 140.)

Maine. The Legislature passed an act establishing a Municipal Recreation Fund to administer State grants-in-aid. On municipal projects receiving Federal financial assistance under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the Commission may make supplemental grants from the Municipal Recreation Fund of up to 40 percent of the approved project costs.

In another measure, the Maine Legislature authorized apportionment to municipalities having State lands within their boundaries of 15 percent of all day use and camping fees received on State-owned lands under jurisdiction of the commission. For further details, contact Lawrence Stuart, Director, State Parks and Recreation Commission, Statehouse, Augusta, Maine 04301.

Tennessee. The 87th General Assembly of Tennessee passed an act, (S.B. No. 1222), to authorize the issuance of $8 million in bonds during 1971-72 for the expansion of Department of Conservation park and recreation facilities. Contact: William L. Jenkins, Commissioner, Department of Conservation, 2611 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. 37203, on this and the next action.

The Governor signed an act on May 21, 1971, authorizing issuance of $500,000 in bonds to acquire certain properties adjacent to The Hermitage Historic Site near Nashville. The Department of Conservation will be responsible for the project. (S.B. No. 992.)

"Mount Trashmore" at Virginia Beach, Va., is being built of alternate layers of trash and dirt to attain recreation space while disposing of solid waste. Initially planned for the 165-acre area are soap box coasting ramp, service roads and parking lots, boat pier, a mile-long trail, and picnic area. Virginia Commission of Outdoor Recreation photo.

PRIVATE FINANCING

Bank Initiates Ecology Savings Accounts—The Broad National Bank of Newark, N.J., will match all funds deposited in ecology savings accounts and will loan the combined amount available to area firms that want to finance anti-pollution equipment or programs. Depending on the kind of ecology account, interest rates range from 5 to 5.75 percent. If the bank receives requests for loans greater than the amounts deposited and matched, it will loan the difference up to $1 million. Contact: Broad National Bank, Newark, N.J. 07102.

The Board of Directors of the **National Audubon Society** accepted the 185-acre Nine Mile Farm in Bayside, Wis., as a gift from the **Schlitz Foundation, Inc.** The Society will install a model nature center and environmental education facility on the undeveloped acreage which includes almost a mile of Lake Michigan shoreline. The Schlitz Foundation is also donating $1,450,000 for development of nature trails and other facilities. The farm, nine miles north of downtown Milwaukee, will be readily accessible to teachers, children, and other citizens of the Milwaukee area. Contact the National Audubon Society, 1130 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028.

FEDERAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

THE PRESIDENT

Legacy of Parks: Federal Surplus Lands for Recreation. To highlight President Nixon's Legacy of Parks program, Mrs. Richard M. Nixon made a 3-day, 4-State tour in mid-August to transfer nine surplus properties to State and local governments for park and recreation uses. In addition, Mrs. Nixon presented a certificate of transfer of 230 acres of Federal land alongside the George Washington Memorial Parkway in northern Virginia to the National Park Service.

The properties, an estimated 4,243 acres valued at $10.6 million, are located in Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, and California. The northern Virginia property, recently declared excess to the needs of the U.S. Department of Transportation, was converted to recreation use upon determination by the General Services Administration that this was its highest and best use. The other nine properties were transferred by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, under provisions of Public Law 91-485, Act of October 1970. This law provides for transfer of surplus Federal real property at discounts ranging up to 100 percent for lands to be used for public parks and recreation. All the transfers were made without charge under 100 percent public benefit discount allowances.

Mrs. Nixon participated in ceremonies for transfer of the following properties:

August 16, 1971: 2,937.33 acres of the Fort Custer Military Reservation to the State of Michigan for camping, picnicking, boating, fishing, and hiking. The developments will include a lake which will have a day use beach and boat and canoe rentals. There will be trails, nature preserve and interpretive areas, and support facilities.

August 16, 1971: 0.046 acres of the U.S. Post Office to the city of Rogers City, Mich. The area will be used for a small city park with benches, and play equipment for children.

Mrs. Richard M. Nixon

August 16, 1971: 115.04 acres of the South Fox Island Light Station to the State of Michigan. The area will be used as a harbor of refuge for recreational watercraft and for fishing and hunting.

August 16, 1971: 23.9 acres of the Forty Mile Point Light Station to Presque Isle County, Mich. The primary uses will be water-oriented activities such as swimming, sunbathing, boating, and fishing. There also will be boat launching facilities.

August 17, 1971: 2.5 acres of the Naval Reserve Training Facility to the city of Roseburg, Oreg. The area will serve as a community recreational center. A building on the site will be used for a variety of indoor activities such as dancing, games, arts, and crafts.

August 17, 1971: 421.15 acres of the National Guard Facility, Camp White, to Jackson County, Oreg. The county plans to use the property as a regional shooting center, archery area, and site for off-road recreation vehicle trails.

August 17, 1971: 3.5 acres of the Adair Air Force Station to Benton County, Oreg. The area, on the Willamette River, will be used as a roadside park and rest facility. It will include a softball diamond, boat launching ramp, picnic tables and restrooms.

August 17, 1971: 141.39 acres of the Veterans Administration Hospital Reservation, Fort Snelling, to the State of Minnesota. The area will be used for a golf course and hiking and biking trails.

The parade field will be used for both formal and informal sporting events. Historically significant buildings will be preserved for appropriate public use.

August 18, 1971: 370.57 acres of the Navy's Border Field facility to the State of California. The property will be used as a public beach and will include supporting facilities.

In addtion to those properties transferred during Mrs. Nixon's tour, Public Law 91-485 property transfers not previously reported include:

April 5, 1971: 17.6 acres of the Navy East Park Defense Housing Project to the city of Bremerton, Wash.

June 11, 1971: 28.01 acres of the Veterans Administration Hospital reservation to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo.

June 30, 1971: 475 acres of the Army's Camp Parks to the East Bay Regional Park District, Calif., and 104.08 acres to the city of Pleasanton, Calif.

July 10, 1971: 20.87 acres of the Naval Training Center and Marine Corps Recruit Depot to the San Diego Unified Port District, Calif.

July 19, 1971: 6.77 acres of the Upson Gap Filler Annex, part of a radar complex, to Iron County, Wis.

August 6, 1971: 207.04 acres of the U.S. Penitentiary Honor Farm No. 2 to DeKalb County, Ga.

The **Property Review Board,** established by Executive Order 11508 of February 10, 1970, makes recommendations to the President on the use or disposition of specific parcels of real property, such as those listed above. The members of the Board, as of July 1, 1971, were John D. Ehrlichman, Robert Kunzig, Paul McCracken, Donald Rumsfeld, Russell Train, Arnold R. Weber, Chairman, and Darrell M. Trent, Executive Secretary.

Council on Environmental Quality. The Council on April 21, 1971, issued environmental impact statement guidelines required under provisions of section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The revised guidelines contain instructions and administrative interpretation of the provisions of section 102(2)(C). The provisions require that statements be filed with the council regarding all legislative proposals and all major Federal projects which significantly affect the quality of the environment.

The act requires that the statements be prepared in consultation with State and local agencies affected by the project, and Federal agencies having jurisdiction or special expertise regarding the subject matter. Statements must be made available to the public.

The revised guidelines apply to agency actions on draft environmental statements circulated since June 30, 1971. The affected agencies are directed to incorporate the new requirements in procedures. The revised guidelines were published in the April 23, 1971, issue of the "Congressional Record," pp. 3439-3443. For further information, contact the Council on Environmental Quality, 722 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

The Council on Environmental Quality issued its "The Second Annual Report of the Council on Environmental Quality" in August 1971. The report is required by Public Law 91-190, the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The document examines in depth two fundamental aspects of environmental quality—economics and legal developments. It reviews the status of and trends in environmental quality, particularly among the States, during the past year. Numerous inner city environmental quality problems are discussed. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price $2.00.

The Council on Environmental Quality also has compiled "The President's 1971 Environmental Program." This includes the President's Message on the Environment and specific information on each of the 1971 proposals. Included are bills, transmittals to Congress, and analyses of proposed environmental legislation. Copies of the publication are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Price $2.00.

President Nixon on August 5, 1971, transmitted to Congress the Seventh Annual Report on the Status of the National Wilderness Preservation System. (H. Doc. No. 92-156.) In a transmittal letter, the President stated:

> On April 28, 1971, I transmitted fourteen new wilderness proposals to the Congress. If approved, these proposals would enlarge our Wilderness System by an additional 1.8 million acres. Again, I urge quick and favorable congressional action on these proposals as well as on thirteen other proposals which are also before the Congress and which would add over a million acres to the System.

The report listed the following wilderness actions by the 91st Congress:

Forest Service

Mount Baldy Wilderness, Ariz., (P. L. 91-504) Apache National Forest, (6,975 acres).

Desolation Wilderness, Calif., (P. L. 91-82), Eldorado National Forest, (63,469 acres).

Ventana Wilderness, Calif., (P. L. 91-58), Los Padres National Forest, (95,152 acres).

National Park Service

Craters of the Moon National Monument, Idaho, (43,243 acres), and Petrified Forest National Park, Ariz., (50,260 acres), (P. L. 91-504).

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

The same act (P. L. 91-504) added 20 National Wildlife Refuges, including Pelican Island, Fla.; Monomoy, Mass.; Seney, Mich.; Huron Islands, Mich.; Michigan Islands, Mich.; Wisconsin Islands, Wis., (2 refuges); Moosehorn, Maine; Passage Key, Fla.; Island Bay, Fla.; Wichita Mountains, Okla.; Three Arch Rocks, Oreg.; Oregon Islands, Oreg.; Washington Islands, Wash., (3 refuges); Bering Sea, Alaska; Begoslof, Alaska; Tuxedni, Alaska; Hazy Islands, Alaska; Forrester Island, Alaska; St. Lazaria, Alaska; and Bitter Lake, N. Mex.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service. A cooperative Federal-State program to protect pesticide users from accidental poisoning is being instituted by the Department of Agriculture under a Memorandum of Understanding. To date, 36 States have signed the basic Memorandum as well as a supplement detailing specific precautions for ethyl parathion. The program is designed to ensure safe use of certain highly toxic pesticides which can be dangerous if they are improperly handled. The agreements are between USDA's Agricultural Research Service and agriculture officials of each State.

Forest Service. The Forest Service has drafted proposed mining regulations to assure better environmental protection of National Forest land. The proposals would protect and conserve the environmental quality of surface areas subject to location and entry on the 140 million acres of National Forest land covered by the U.S. Mining Laws of 1872.

Forest Service Chief Edward P. Cliff recently designated a 262-acre site in central California in the Sierra National Forest as a unique natural habitat for the showy bush-anemone (Carpenteria californica). Named Backbone Creek Research Natural Area, the site is the 87th Research Natural Area set aside on National Forest land. The Forest Service Natural Areas now cover nearly 94,500 acres of land in 29 States and Puerto Rico.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

In mid-July, *Dr. Robert M. White, Administrator of the Department's National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration,* assigned Rear Admiral William W. Behrens, Jr., additional duty as Federal Coordinator for Ocean Mapping and Prediction. Admiral Behrens is Oceanographer of the Navy. In his new assignment, Admiral Behrens is responsible for ensuring coordination of Federal agencies ocean mapping, charting and geodesy, and marine environmental prediction operations. He also is to determine that Federal governmentwide plans are directed toward achieving national objectives in these marine activities. The Federal coordination assignments were made to the Secretary of Commerce by Vice President Spiro Agnew in his capacity as Chairman of the Marine Council. Further details may be obtained from Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20230.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton transferred the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation from the jurisdiction of the Assistant Secretary—Public Land Management to the Assistant Secretary—Program Policy, effective August 20, 1971. The transfer "does not in any way affect the delegations of the Secretary's authority to the Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation." The Secretary established the position Assistant Secretary—Programs on April 13, 1971, in accord with Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1966. The title was subsequently changed to Assistant Secretary for Program Policy. Responsibilities include administration of an Office of Program Development and Coordination, Office of Regional Planning, Office of Environmental and Project Review, Office of Economic Analysis, Office of International Activities, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

The Secretary appointed *John W. Larson Assistant Secretary for Program Policy* on July 27, 1971. Larson formerly was a partner in the law firm of Brobeck, Phleger, and Harrison of San Francisco. He is a native of Detroit, Mich., and spent most of his youth in Phoenix, Ariz. He holds a B.A. degree in Economics from Stanford University and an LL.B. degree from Stanford Law School.

Secretary Morton recently issued three Secretarial organization and administration orders affecting outdoor recreation. Order Number 2943, June 17, 1971, instructs Departmental regions to provide comprehensive planning support. Order Number 2944 instructs Bureaus and Offices to establish common regional boundaries and regional headquarters cities. These are to conform as closely as possible to the 10-region Federal organization goal first outlined by President Nixon in 1969.

The Secretary called for Region I, Boston, Mass., to service six New England States: Regions II and III combined for the present with offices at Philadelphia, Pa., to serve Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Region IV, Atlanta, Ga., to serve Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Florida; Region V, Chicago, Ill., to serve Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin; Region VI, Albuquerque, N. Mex., to serve New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Arkansas; Region VII, Omaha, Nebr., to serve Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota; Region VIII, Denver, Colo., to serve Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Region IX, San Francisco, Calif., for California, Nevada, Arizona, and Hawaii; and Region X, Portland, Oreg., for Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Alaska.

The third, Order No. 2945, set forth responsibilities and procedures for providing Departmental participation in interagency environmental and project review efforts. An Office of Environmental Project Review in the Office of the Assistant Secretary coordinates environmental reviews in the Department. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreaton is to provide qualified personnel to support environmental and project review efforts in the Department's regions. Review officers will work with and through Field Representatives or Regional Coordinators as applicable in the respective regions. Further information on these orders may be obtained by contacting Department of the Interior Regional Coordinators or the Assistant Secretary for Program Policy, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Secretary Morton recently inaugurated the *National*

Parks Centennial Commission. Its membership consists of the Secretary of the Interior, six public members appointed by President Nixon and four members from the United States Senate and House of Representatives. *Laurence W. Lane, Jr.,* of Menlo Park, Calif., president of the Lane Magazine and Book Company, *is the Commission's Chairman.*

Secretary Morton recently filled several outdoor recreation and related environmental quality positions. He named:

John W. Larson, San Francisco, Calif., Assistant Secretary for Program Policy (July 27, 1971).

Richard S. Bodman, Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget (July 15, 1971).

Roman H. Koenings, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (July 27, 1971). Koenings has been the Bureau's Lake Central Regional Director since 1963. He formerly worked 17 years with the Wisconsin Conservation Department, for 5 years as Superintendent of Forests and Parks.

Robert L. Eastman, Assistant Director of the Department's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (May 4, 1971). Eastman is a career employee with more than 20 years with Interior. He has worked with the Bureau since 1963.

Howard Pyle, III, Assistant to the Secretary for Congressional Liaison. He will coordinate Interior's liaison with the U.S. Senate (June 16, 1971).

David M. Jenkins, II, Assistant to the Secretary for Congressional Liaison. He will coordinate Departmental work with members of both Houses of Congress on special project assignments (June 16, 1971).

John W. Neuberger, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Water and Power Resources (June 23, 1971).

Burton W. Silcock, Director of Interior's Bureau of Land Management (July 13, 1971).

William W. Lyons, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Program Policy (July 19, 1971).

E. U. Curtis Bohlen, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks (July 19, 1971).

Warren F. Brecht, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget (July 23, 1971).

National Park Service. A new Division of Law Enforcement has been established in the Washington headquarters of the National Park Service. It is designed to cope more effectively with the increase in crime, vandalism, disorder and drug use in the National Parks. Forty additional U.S. Park Police positions were authorized for the new Division, raising the force's total level from 371 to 411. Staffing the new Division provides a cadre of police which can be dispatched to assist park staffs on short notice.

Prior to the 1971 tourist season, the National Park Service conducted a comprehensive law enforcement training program for 225 park rangers, management personnel and seasonal rangers. Long range Park Service recruiting emphasis will look toward staffing park ranger ranks with some personnel experienced in social and police sciences as well as those trained in history, biology, archaeology and botany. Further information may be obtained from National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

Bureau of Outdoor Recreation *Director G. Douglas Hofe, Jr.,* has been appointed to the Committee on Plans and Organization of the new National Tourism Resources Review Commission, established by Public Law 91-477, Act of October 21, 1970. In a letter to Dr. N. R. Danielian, Chairman of the Committee, accepting the post, Director Hofe expressed the Bureau's great interest in tourism because of its close relationship with outdoor recreation and recreation travel. The Commission studies domestic travel needs and is to report to the President and the Congress not later than two years after its first meeting.

STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

American Samoa. By Executive Order, Governor John M. Haydon on April 21, 1971, established an Environmental Quality Commission for American Samoa. The first task of the Commission was to develop water quality standards for the islands. Tutuila, the largest and most populous island, is a 20-mile long eroded ridge system of volcanic origin no more than 6 miles wide. The rapid increase in population, from less than 6,000 in 1900 to more than 30,000 today, has outstripped the ability of the

Samoans are landscaping Pago Park and surrounding areas. Photo, government of American Samoa.

natural environment to cope with wastes and land-altering activities of the inhabitants. The government of American Samoa is using young villagers in several Youth Conservation Corps projects to carry out environmental restoration measures, including establishment of several outdoor recreation areas. The work also serves as an environmental education medium for youths 15 to 18 years old. Contact Governor John M. Haydon, Government of American Samoa, Pago Pago, American Samoa 96920.

California. The same day that a new U.S. Forest Service Wilderness Permit system went into effect, California instituted a similar system for Mt. San Jacinto Wilderness Park in Riverside County. There are no access restrictions for persons or families visiting for the day, but group size and camping are limited. Groups are limited to no more than 15 persons each. Access to wilderness campgrounds is restricted to campground capacity. Contact Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

Connecticut. With the recent passage of Public Act 249, the State's property owners will be protected from liability claims for injuries incurred on land or water they have opened for public use without charge. Officials hope the act will encourage landowners to ease or eliminate use restrictions which they have imposed to protect themselves from possible lawsuits. It has been estimated that the act will enable Connecticut landowners to open up more than one-half million acres of land and water for outdoor recreation. Contact the Commissioner, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn. 06115, on this and the next seven actions.

Connecticut. The Legislature passed an act empowering the Water Resources Commission to regulate minimum water flow in rivers and streams that are stocked with fish by the State. The act is aimed at dams and other structures that impound, divert, or otherwise affect the flow of water in stocked streams. The commission, after consultation with other agencies, must promulgate regulations establishing instantaneous minimum flow standards and regulations by July 1, 1973.

The regulations will: Apply to all streams and rivers where establishing minimum flow levels is necessary to protect and safely maintain the fish; preserve and protect natural aquatic life; preserve and protect the natural and stocked wildlife which depends upon the flow of such water; promote and protect the usage of the water for public recreation; take into account needs and requirements of public health, flood control, industry, public utilities, water supply, public safety and agriculture. (Public Act No. 229.)

Connecticut. The Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources is now authorized under Public Act No. 46 to enter on public or private property to inventory Connecticut's tidal wetlands. The objective is to gain information needed for designating those areas to be preserved. (Public Act No. 46.)

Connecticut. The Legislature passed a Public Utility Environmental Standards Act, effective July 1, 1971, which provides a process for determining a balance between providing adequate public utility services and protecting environmental quality.

The act calls for the establishment of a 9-member Power Facility Evaluation Council. The chairman will be appointed by the Governor. The new law stipulates that any person acquiring property for the construction of a public utility after April 1, 1972, must first obtain a council certificate of environmental compatibility and public need. The act also requires utility services to submit an annual report containing a 10-year forecast of lands and resources to the council for review. In even-numbered years, a 25-year forecast must be submitted. (Public Act No. 575.)

Connecticut. To protect or enhance the scenic beauty and natural character of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail portion that runs through the State, a legislative act authorizes the State's Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources to use the power of purchase, eminent domain, or easement. (Public Act No. 638.)

Connecticut. The Legislature enacted a measure to ban sale of high phosphate detergents in Connecticut after February 1, 1972. Lower phosphate detergents, those that contain less than 8.7 percent of phosphorus by weight or 7 grams of phosphorus per recommended use level, must clearly label the detergent package to show the polyphosphate builder or phosphorus ingredient in terms of percentage by weight as well as grams of phosphorus. The ban does not apply to detergents used for machine dishwashing or industrial

Technical Tips... Scenic Vistas

Ideas from BOR designed to enhance the recreation environment.

Pleasant vistas sometimes result from clearing a few trees, helping to avoid "screened-in" corridors.

cleaning equipment until June 30, 1973. Violators will be fined $100-$300 for each day of the first offense and $300-$500 for each day of subsequent offenses. (Public Act No. 248.)

Connecticut. The General Assembly passed an act empowering municipalities to acquire by purchase or easement lands in areas designated as open space by the municipal planning commissions. The intent is to maintain and protect municipal open space for future use. (Public Act No. 73.)

Connecticut. The Legislature enacted the Environmental Protection Act of 1971 authorizing any person, organization, or agency to bring legal action against polluters. The act declares that there is a public trust in the air, water, and other natural resources of the State, entitling each person to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of these resources. (Public Act No. 96.)

Connecticut. Governor Thomas J. Meskill has approved a law, effective October 1, 1971, establishing a Department of Environmental Protection. The new Department consists of a Division of Environmental Quality and a Division of Conservation and Preservation. It will encompass certain functions of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources as well as 11 State Boards and Commissions. With authority concentrated in the office of the Commissioner, the Department will administer laws concerning water resources, clean air, solid and radiological wastes, State parks and forests, fisheries and game, boating safety, shell fisheries, geological and natural history surveys, and pesticide control.

The act also calls for the establishment of a Council on Environmental Quality to act as an investigative and advisory council to the Governor and the Commissioner. Contact George Russell, Director of Administrative Services, State Office Building, Hartford, Conn. 06115.

The Connecticut Board of Fisheries and Game recently held open house at the new Quinebaug Valley Fish Hatchery near Plainfield. A Land and Water Conservation Fund grant helped to finance public fishing ponds and picnic area. Connecticut Board of Fisheries and Game photo.

Delaware. The Legislature enacted a bill imposing a $50 fine plus 3 days in jail or the same period on cleanup detail for anyone littering any body of water, shoreline, beaches, or any recreation area. Contact the Delaware State Planning Office, 530 DuPont Highway, Dover, Del. 19901.

Maine. Four companies of Army Engineers of the Maine National Guard completed work this summer on six boat access sites and two storage buildings for the Maine State Park and Recreation Commission. The projects were installed as part of the Guard's Annual Field Training Exercises. Contact the State Park and Recreation Commission, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330.

Maine. The continuing mandate of Maine citizens for increased outdoor recreation opportunities and preservation of the natural and scenic qualities of the State was emphasized in passage by the 1971 Legislature of the following new laws:

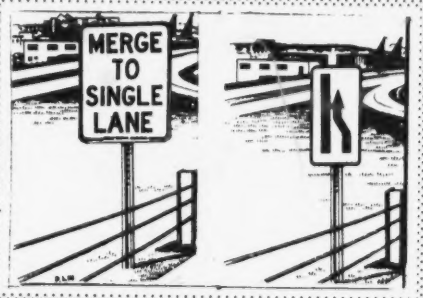
Chapter 548: Provides for the taxation and preservation of farm and open space land through tax assessments based upon current use as determined by the State Tax Assessor.

Chapter 457: Revises the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission Law to extend the principles of sound planning, zoning, and subdivision control to unorganized and deorganized townships of the State. The measure is designed to prevent further spread of inappropriate residential, recreational, commercial, and industrial uses deemed detrimental to the State.

The legislation further encourages managed multiple use of privately owned forest land and timber

Technical Tips... Simple Signs

Ideas from BOR designed to enhance the recreation environment.



Economy of line—an element of good art—helps make the sign at right better than the one at left.

resources and opening them for recreation pursuits.

Chapter 535: Provides for certain State land use controls. This includes zoning and subdivision shoreland areas within 250 feet of the normal high water mark of navigable ponds, lakes, rivers, or salt water.

Chapter 405: Creates the Maine Litter Control Act. This prohibits litter on public or private property from vehicles and watercraft and provides for enforcement procedures and penalties.

Chapter 443: Provides a system of coastal island trusts. The legislation authorizes State and local officials working with Federal officials to take appropriate action to manage commercial developments on coastal islands or groups of such islands and to protect and manage sanctuaries for recreation.

The act's provisions for designation of certain island trusts allow establishment of coastal island trust commissions.

Chapter 489: Creates the Department of Environmental Protection with a Commissioner of Environmental Protection appointed by the Governor and approved by the Council. Through a forthcoming reorganization act, the following agencies will be included under the new Department: The Environmental Improvement Commission, Board of Pesticides Control, Wetlands Control Board, Maine Mining Commission, Maine Land Use Regulation Commission, Pest Control Compact Administrator, Board of Certification of Water Treatment Plant Operators, New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, and Division of Sanitary Engineering of the Department of Health and Welfare.

Chapter 323: Restricts the sale or use of detergents containing phosphates, effective June 1, 1972. This applies to all detergents containing more than 8.7 percent phosphorous, by weight, except for detergents sold and used for cleaning dairy equipment, food processing equipment, and industrial equipment.

Chapter 491: Establishes a Department of Natural Resources, and defines its composition and function.

Chapter 536: Creates the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and defines its duties and membership.

Contact the Director, State Park and Recreation Commission, State Office Building, Augusta, Maine 04330.

Mississippi. The 1971 Legislature passed an act creating the Mississippi Park Commission and abolishing the Mississippi Park System.

The new Mississippi Park Commission will consist of nine commissioners appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the Senate. One will be appointed from each congressional district and four commissioners appointed from the State at large. An Executive Director will be selected by the Commission. The Act becomes effective February 1, 1972. (House Bill No. 533.) Contact Spencer E. Medlin, Comptroller, Mississippi Park System, 717 Robert E. Lee Building, Jackson, Miss. 39201.

New Hampshire. The Legislature passed an act limiting recreational vehicle noise levels. Persons are prohibited from operating snow-traveling vehicles, motorbikes, motorcycles, trailbikes, or all-terrain vehicles, which produce a sound level 50 feet distant from the vehicle of 82 decibels on the A scale from July 1, 1973, to June 30, 1978; 73 decibels on the A scale from July 1, 1978, to June 30, 1983; and 70 decibels after July 1, 1983. (Chapter 418.) Contact the Commissioner, Department of Resources and Economic Development, State House Annex, Concord, N.H. 03303, on this and the next three actions.

New Hampshire. The Legislature passed an act creating a Commission of Eminent Domain. The legislation authorized appropriations of $85,000 for personnel, equipment, and other expenses during fiscal 1971-72 and $125,000 for fiscal year 1972-73.

New Hampshire. The Legislature passed an act declaring State policy to preserve the natural character of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail segment that lies within the State. Commissioner of the Department of Resources and Economic Development is authorized to acquire by purchase, gift, eminent domain, or other means land, including rights-of-way and easements, for the purpose of protecting or enhancing scenic beauty along the trail as it traverses the area between the Connecticut River and the Maine State line. (Senate Bill No. 313.)

New Hampshire. The Legislature passed a measure to provide for designation of scenic roads upon recommendation or request of the planning board, conservation commission, or historical commission of any town or upon the petition of any 10 voters of such town. (Chapter 455.)

New Jersey. Middlesex County, N.J., formed an ecology committee to serve as liaison between local municipalities and the State in prosecuting polluters. As a branch of county government, the committee has available information and funds as well as use of the county legal staff. The committee also has established an eco-line, a 24-hour telephone answering service, to speed action on pollution complaints from citizens. Contact: Middlesex County, Administration Building, Kennedy Square, New Brunswick, N.J. 08901.

New Jersey. Since State enactment in 1968 of a law allowing local governments to establish conservation commissions, municipal governments in 94 communities have established such units. They plan and promote sound environmental practices, open space preservation, and pollution control in the State.

To assist these commissions, the State Department of Environmental Protection has established a new Office of Environmental Services. The office serves as a contact and communication center, provides departmental technical support and consultation, and helps coordinate various local programs and projects.

In addition, a Statewide Association of New Jersey Conservation Commissions is promoting the formation of new municipal commissions, further environ-

mental education, and aiding local commissions in protecting the local environment. Contact the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Trenton, N.J. 08625.

New York. The Legislature has approved the creation of the Adirondack Park Agency as recommended by the Temporary Study Commission on the Future of the Adirondacks. The establishment of the Agency, effective September 1, 1971, will ensure that uses of the six million acres within the park boundaries, whether public or private, will remain compatible with the character of the park.

By June 1, 1972, the Agency must prepare a master plan for the management of State lands now owned or to be acquired within the park. By January 1, 1973, the Park Agency must prepare and submit to the Governor and the Legislature a land use development plan for the entire Adirondack Park, with the exception of State-owned lands. To prevent uncontrolled development while the land use plan is being formulated, the Park Agency is authorized to adopt rules and regulations governing the review of proposed developments. Contact the Commissioner, Department of Environmental Conservation, 50 Wolf Road, Albany, N.Y. 12201.

New York. Hempstead, Long Island, established a newspaper recycling program supported by local law which requires residents to separate newspapers from other refuse and bundle them for curbside pickup and eventual recycling. To discourage scavengers who might pick up and sell the bundles privately, sanitation inspectors may issue summonses that could bring a $250 fine and/or a 15-day jail sentence. Contact the Public Information Office, City Hall, Town of Hempstead, 1 Plaza Court, Hempstead, N.Y. 11550.

Tennessee. Certain State Forests, previously under the administration of the Division of Forestry, Tennessee Department of Conservation, have been transferred to the Division of State Parks. Areas transferred are in: *Chickasaw State Park*—730 acres, making total park acreage 1,230; *Natchez Trace State Park*—7,747 acres, making total park acreage 8,124; *Cedars of Lebanon State Park*—350 acres, making total park acreage 850; *Standing Stone State Park*—previously used on an informal basis by State parks; *Pickett State Park*—500 acres, making total park acreage 1,075; and *Frozen Head*—total of 7,827 acres previously in Morgan State Forest.

Tennessee. Governor Winfield Dunn signed a Natural Areas Preservation Act of 1971. This provides for recognition of natural areas having outstanding scenic, biological, geological, and recreational values and for their classification and preservation.

The Department of Conservation, in cooperation with the Game and Fish Commission, will administer the program. (Senate Bill 366.) Contact William L. Jenkins, Commissioner, Department of Conservation, 2611 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. 37203, on this and the preceding action.

Utah. In the recently concluded 1971 legislative session, a bill was passed requiring persons altering beds or banks of natural streams to submit plans to the Division of Water Rights for approval. The bill also defines beneficial use of water for recreation purposes under the Utah water code. Contact the Executive Director, Department of Natural Resources, 225 State Capitol, Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.

PRIVATE ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

National Association of Counties. At its national conference in Milwaukee, Wis., in July 1971, the National Association of Counties established a Council of Elected County Executives. The principal purpose of the Council will be to solve suburban problems. A similar group, the Mayors' Committee of the National League of Cities, has equivalent responsibilities in large cities. Among the common problems of the two groups are inefficient mass transit, air pollution, inadequate water supply and sewer systems, lack of areawide park and beach facilities, and crime. The new county executive organization, representing some 40 counties with elected executives, scheduled its first meeting for Williamsburg, Va., in September 1971. Edwin Michaelian, County Executive of Westchester County, N.Y., was named chairman. Contact the National Association of Counties, 1001 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

National Recreation and Park Association, on August 10, 1971, named Dwight F. Rettie its Executive Director. Rettie was formerly with the Department of Housing and Urban Development where he had directed that Department's Open Space and Urban Beautification Division since 1966. Under his direction, Federal grants of more than $375 million were made available to local governments to help purchase and develop land for parks, recreation, historical and conservation purposes.

Sierra Club. The Sierra Club held a special reorganization meeting in June 1971, in San Francisco, to streamline and strengthen its internal structure and to decentralize its policy-making authority. Representatives from the Club's 36 chapters throughout the United States were present as the Club's Board of Directors adopted a Sierra Club Council plan for simplifying and consolidating the Club's present departments under four heads: An administrative officer, associate conservation officer, books editor, and public affairs officer. For further information, contact the Sierra Club, 1050 Mills Tower, San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

FEDERAL ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
The Secretary

"High Hut" Construction on Interior Lands. Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton has requested five Bureaus of his Department—Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Fish and

Wildlife Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Bureau of Reclamation—to suggest specific areas where the youth Conservation Corps could build a few "high hut" shelters as demonstration projects. "High Huts" will be simple, rustic structures, usually built of material native to the site and be located where campers and backpacking hikers could find temporary shelter from the elements. Such structures are fairly common in the alpine areas in Europe, hence the name, "high huts."

The structures will be constructed near recreation areas, along trails and rivers in the back country, and possibly near officially designated wilderness areas where no permanent roads or structures are permitted. Types of construction design will vary locally. High peaked "A-frame" structures will be built in areas where winter snows are heavy, while other types will be used in marshy or swampy areas.

National Park Service. Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts opened the evening of July 1, 1971, to the accolades of the Nation's music critics. The Park's Filene Center, a structure of cedar termed beautifully designed to fit its woodland setting, is located a few miles west of the Nation's Capital in Fairfax County near Vienna, Va. There are 3,500 seats under the roof, and room for 3,000 more patrons to sit on adjacent grassy slopes. Mrs. Richard M. Nixon was present and Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton extended official greetings at the opening ceremony.

The unique national park features a 10-week performing arts program—classical music, opera, ballet, jazz, gospel, and musical comedy. The 117 acres of land at Wolf Trap Farm and the Filene Center were donated by Mrs. Jouett Shouse. Wolf Trap Farm Park is administered by the National Park Service. The performing and associated cultural programs are under the direction of the Wolf Trap Foundation.

STATE AND LOCAL ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

California. Revelation Trail, the California State Park system's first trail designed specifically for the blind, was opened in June. The quarter-mile trail winds through Prairie Creek Redwoods Park in Humboldt County in northern California. It has guide rails and ropes with signal bells keyed to braille-text handouts. Funds for the project were donated by private citizens and the Save-the-Redwoods League. The braille-text was prepared by local citizens. Contact William Penn Mott, Jr., Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

California. Sunnyvale, Calif., has a system of 13 parks stretching over 706 acres; several have attracted national and State recognition recently. Each of the parks follows a theme designed to encourage creative play.

Braly Park, with an oriental theme, was selected as the outstanding public works project in California for 1970 by the California Landscape Contractors Association. Ortega Park, which has a Victorian theme, and Murphy Historical Park, named after one of the city's first settlers, received awards from the American Association of Nurserymen. Contact Richard Milkovick, Director, Park and Recreation Department, Sunnyvale, Calif. 94088.

Mississippi. The Legislature enacted a bill authorizing the Mississippi Park System to convey certain lands to the United States for the Gulf Islands National Seashore. The lands will be used as a headquarters site, and for recreation facilities and related purposes. Transferred lands include Magnolia State Park near Ocean Springs; approximately 120 acres of Ship Island in the Mississippi Sound; and lands not otherwise provided for in the Act, consisting of no more than 64,000 acres of State-owned or controlled lands, waters, and interests within the boundaries of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. Contact Spencer E. Medlin, Comptroller, Mississippi Park System, 717 Robert E. Lee Building, Jackson, Miss. 39201, on this and the next action.

Mississippi. The Legislature enacted a bill authorizing the Agricultural Extension Service, Mississippi State University, to convey certain lands in Jackson County to the Mississippi Park System. The land subsequently will be conveyed to the United States as part of the Gulf Islands National Seashore. (House Bill No. 1105.)

New York. A recreation area has been opened by New York City on the roof of the Tombs, the Manhattan House of Detention for Men. The newly renovated recreation area provides areas for basketball, volleyball, chess or checkers, and for lounging in the sun. The Commissioner of Correction hopes the project will avert disturbances such as those which occurred at the Tombs during 1970. Contact George F. McGrath, Commissioner of Correction, 100 Centre St., New York, N.Y. 10013.

New York. The Jessie Stanton Development Playground, designed for handicapped pre-school children, has been opened by the New York University Medical Center's Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine. The playground offers handicapped children a variety of play experiences. It includes a treehouse that can be reached by ramp or ladder, a waterfall that empties on tables where children may play in the water, tabletop sandboxes for wheelchair-bound children, and a periscope. At present, the playground is used only by children at the Institute, but arrangements have been made with United Cerebral Palsy, the City Board of Education, and other hospitals to include other children.

The project, which is an extension of an indoor preschool learning laboratory, was funded by the Office of Education, Bureau of Education for the Handicapped. Contact Mrs. Ronnie Gordon, Director of the Preschool Development Program, Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, New York University Medical Center, 400 E. 34th Street, New York, N.Y. 14301.

Tennessee. The State has enacted a bill to establish a State park with a lake on Nonconnah Creek in

Shelby County, Tenn. The act authorizes joint State-local financing of acquisition and development and appropriates $750,000 for fiscal year 1972 from general obligation bonds.

Shelby County and the city of Memphis have each approved capital improvement funds of $375,000 per year over a period of 5 years for the Nonconnah Creek plan. Contact William L. Jenkins, Commissioner, Department of Conservation, 2611 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tenn. 27203.

PRIVATE ACQUISITION AND DEVELOPMENT

The **Open Space Institute**, 145 East 52nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10022 listed the following land parcel donations in New York in the *Open Space Institute Action News Report, March 1971:*

1) 37 acres to develop the local Audubon Society's sanctuary and nature study center on Saw Mill River. Estimated land value: $100,000.

2) 143 acres to preserve a foundation-owned mansion and estate by donation to Fordham University for use as an ecological study and seminar center. Estimated land value: $650,000.

3) 25 acres to preserve significant and valuable open space surrounding a 15-acre office building site. Estimated land value: $250,000.

4) 120 acres to preserve part of a mountain top, the second highest point in Westchester County, for limited recreation, nature study and day camping. Estimated land value: $75,000.

Trout Unlimited. Several Chapters of Trout Unlimited, with the assistance of other conservation organizations, have been successful in preserving trout streams or restoring them to their natural state. Streams which have suffered from the effects of construction projects or from which private individuals and clubs have excluded the public are Trout Unlimited targets. Gray's Run in central Pennsylvania is an outstanding example of one of the Trout Unlimited undertakings.

Gray's Run flows through the mountains in Lycoming County near Williamsport, Pa. The stream, after 5 years of work and assistance from the Susquehanna Chapter of Trout Unlimited, the West Branch Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and agencies of the State of Pennsylvania and the Federal Government, has been largely restored to its natural state. Contact Trout Unlimited, 5850 E. Jewell Avenue, Denver, Colo. 80222.

FEDERAL PLANNING, RESEARCH, CONFERENCES, AND SPECIAL STUDIES

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

"Operation West" Completed September 3, 1971. Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton completed a major fact-finding tour of the West on September 3, 1971. The tour was designed to give the Secretary and his Washington associates a thorough understanding of the resources and people of the western part of the Nation. Detailed briefings by Interior personnel, inspections of the Department's facilities and operations, and meetings with many concerned people of the Western States were held.

Youngsters find many facilities at the Jessie Stanton Development Playground suited to their abilities. Institution of Rehabilitation Medicine photo.

Secretary of the Interior Morton met Otis, a golden eagle, during ceremonies dedicating the Bureau of Land Management's new natural area set aside in Idaho for birds of prey. The 26,000-acre sanctuary along 30 miles of Snake River will protect the habitat of golden eagles and prairie falcons. BLM photo by Jim Lee.

FEDERAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The **Economic Research Service** has recently published, "Economic Impact of the Crow Wing Canoe Trail, Wadena County, Minnesota, April 1971." The publication describes cooperative efforts of private groups and individuals, and government-sponsored programs in developing little-used rivers for canoeing. In 1967, development of the Crow Wing Canoe Trail added $50,000 to the local economy, primarily in four local retail areas. The current economic impact of the trail, while not large, provides a nucleus for a developing recreation complex in Wadena County, complementing other recreational enterprises. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Visitor Information Ten Years Old. The Forest Service Visitor Information Service celebrated its 10th anniversary on May 24. The program helps interpret the natural resources in the National Forests, their management and protection for the National Forest visitor. A nationwide tally of VIS accomplishments during the decade include establishment of 20 visitor centers, 304 interpretative trails, 119 special facilities, 298 wayside exhibits, and 80 demonstration orientation centers. In 1969, more than 1.7 million visitors attended conducted walks and auto tours. A total of 25.8 million persons received visitor information services. Contact the Visitor Information Service, Division of I&E, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

The **Soil Conservation Service** has issued 26 new designs for recreation facilities to its network of field offices. The new construction plans added to 42 issued in previous years give special emphasis to maintaining a quality environment and facilitating the rapidly growing use of motorized recreation vehicles. Typical designs for recreation facilities are provided by SCS to soil and water conservation district cooperators, consultants, and others having a need for such information. For further information, contact Soil Conservation Service, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

The Federal Power Commission recently issued the second edition of its publication, "Recreational Opportunities at Hydroelectric Projects Licensed by the Federal Power Commission." It lists facilities and activities available to the general public at 555 hydroelectric power projects in 37 states.

Among the facilities are listed 5,830 areas providing access to reservoir waters. At 150 of the reservoirs, there are 1,134 bathing areas or beaches; at 87 of the reservoirs, there are 2,264 boat launching ramps and marinas.

The center section of the publication, printed in four colors, contains 25 maps showing the location of recreational areas in relation to major cities and highways. Each map is keyed to help identify the operating utility and the types of recreation facilities available. The booklet is for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at $2.00 per copy.

In mid-June 1971, the Commission issued a report, "Recreation Facility Costs and Design Use," prepared by its Bureau of Power. The 59-page staff report shows construction, operation, and maintenance costs reported by 149 Federal and State administered recreational facilities. The report also contains information on the useful life, daily turnover, and design capacity of recreational facilities by geographic area. Among the types of facilities on which data is reported are boat ramps, campsites, picnic units, swimming areas, parking spaces, roads, foot and bridle trails, playgrounds, washhouses and comfort stations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

The **Geological Survey** recently announced availability of the following materials:

"Geysers;" "The Interior of the Earth;" "The Breakout of Alaska's Lake George;" "River Basins of the United States: The Potomac;" "The Geological Laboratory of Natural Resources, San Juan, Puerto Rico;" "Popular Publications of the United States Geological Survey;" and "Activities and Services of the U.S. Geological Survey, Denver Area, Colo."

Each of these publications is available free upon request from the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20242.

Topographic Maps. Shenandoah National Park map in three sheets; scale 1:62,500. Shown are park facilities, picnic areas, campgrounds, ranger stations, park headquarters, scenic overlooks, hiking trails, shelters, cabins, the famed Appalachian Trail, and Dickey Ridge Visitors' Center. The map sheets may be purchased at $1.00 each or $3.00 a set from the Geological Survey, Washington, D.C. 20242.

The **Office of Water Resources Research** reported recently that Dr. Robert J. Kalter of Cornell University had completed a water research matching-grant project entitled "Planning Analysis for the Non-Market Values of Water Resources with Particular Emphasis on Recreation." The project dealt in part with recreation demand and supply. Procedures were developed for projecting recreation demand, estimating associated economic benefits, and analyzing the effects of a policy of public pricing for recreational facilities.

The **National Park Service** on July 26-28 held the first in a series of four workshops designed to utilize "outdoor classrooms" for environmental education. These workshops are designed to introduce teachers to the 3-part National Park Service environmental education program. The parts:

1. National Environmental Education Development (NEED) disseminates information and prepares instructional materials on methods through which

environmental education may be incorporated into existing school programs.

2. National Environmental Study Areas (NESA) make locations outside the classroom available for environmental studies.

3. National Environmental Educational Landmarks (NEEL) help local and State governments, citizen groups and individuals identify and preserve nationally significant areas suitable for environmental studies.

The **Bureau of Outdoor Recreation** has published a new report, "Selected Outdoor Recreation Statistics." The report was developed as a response to many requests for recreation information. The contents consist of data from BOR programs and surveys, plus a variety of recreation-related statistics compiled by other governmental agencies and private sources. Most of the data are national or State. The report can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at $1.25 per copy. 145 pp.

The **Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife** recently issued standards for hunter safety training and target range development. The standards will appear as an amendment in the Bureau's Federal Aid Manual, of which each State fish and game department has a copy.

In relation to this, the Department of the Interior has started hunter safety training with Federal aid funds. Receipts from a Federal tax on pistols and revolvers will be apportioned to the States for construction of target ranges and development of safety training programs. Each State will put up one-fourth of the total funding, and will be responsible for the content of its own program.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The Tennessee Valley Authority has published recreation maps for Nickajack Lake, Melton Hill Lake, and Tims Ford Lake. These maps show the location of recreation facilities, public land, streets and roads, and access points. Single copies are available at no charge. Contact the Map Sales Office, Tennessee Valley Authority, 101 Haney Building, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401.

"Obed-Emory Canoe Trails," a guide to canoeing on about 150 miles of streams in the Obed-Emory Rivers system in east Tennessee, has been published jointly by the East Tennessee White Water Club, the Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Emory and its tributaries drop from the Cumberland Plateau in spectacular gorges and offer river canoeing varying from placid float trips at the headwaters to exciting white water in the middle sections. Contact the Tennessee Scenic Rivers Association, Box 3104, Nashville, Tenn. 37219.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The **United States Coast Guard** has instituted a scientific expedition to Alaska's Western Beaufort Sea in an effort to measure the area's environment before full-scale oil development begins on the North Slope of Alaska. The purpose of the cruise is to establish an ecological baseline—a quantitative measurement of the area's present ecological state.

Full-scale development tests of a high-seas oil containment barrier designed and built for the U.S. Coast Guard by Johns-Manville began June 28 in the Gulf of Mexico about 60 miles west of St. Petersburg, Fla. Through this project, the Coast Guard hopes to develop an oil barrier which can be used to protect coastal areas from oil spills occurring offshore.

The **Federal Highway Administration** of the Department of Transportation has recently published "Safety Rest Area Development." The colorful brochure illustrates some of the outstanding rest areas constructed or proposed on the Federal-Aid Highway systems throughout the United States. Site selection, design, development, and maintenance are featured. Copies may be purchased at $1.00 each from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

PRIVATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND EDUCATION

The **Bicycle Institute of America,** 122 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, has a free compilation of "Courses of Action for Commuter Bike Routes: Pedal Power."

The **Boy Scouts of America,** North Brunswick, N.J. 18902, report that more than two million Boy Scouts, adult leaders and other volunteers collected more than one million tons of litter in a nationwide Scouting Keep America Beautiful Day. Council reports indicate that trash was cleaned up along 200,000 miles of highway and streams and on 400,000 acres of parks and other public places. The special day will be repeated in 1972 as a part of Project SOAR (Save Our American Resources).

The **General Federation of Women's Clubs,** 1734 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, has two new motion pictures on the environment. They are "Youth Can Save the Land," and "What America is Doing About Conservation." The Federation's 11 million members, using a thousand reels of film, will attempt to show the pictures to every child in the country.

Keep America Beautiful, Inc., 99 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016, has a new guide for elementary teachers entitled, "Litter Prevention . . . A First Step to Improving the Environment." It is now being used in schools in 46 States and the District of Columbia. KAB also has a free leaflet, "71 Things You can do to Stop Pollution."

Activities of the **National Audubon Society,** 1130 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10028, includes recent release of a Nature Centers Planning Division book by the Division's Director, Dr. Joseph J. Shomon. The book, released by the Johns Hopkins Press, is called "Open Land for Urban America." It discusses the acquisition, safekeeping, and use of open land.

The price is $7.50; also released are a revised "Directory of Nature Centers and Related Environmental Facilities," price $2; a "Guidebook for Trail Planning and Layout," price $2.50; and a new quarterly newsletter, "Nature Center News," available to members. Other major technical aids available from the Society include:

"A Nature Center for Your Community," 40 pp, $1.00.
"Planning a Nature Center," 88 pp, $2.00.
"Manual of Outdoor Conservation Education," 96 pp, $2.00.
"Wildlife Habitat Improvement," 96 pp, $2.50.
"Guidelines to Conservation Education Action," 132 pp, paperback $2.50, hardcover $5.00.
"Manual of Outdoor Interpretation," 104 pp, $3.00.
"The Story of Ecology," 26 pp, no price stated.

The **National Parks and Conservation Association,** 1701 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, has published a compendium of plans for 25 national parks and monuments in a book called "Preserving Wilderness in Our National Parks." It presents a program for preventing overuse of the national parks through regional planning outside the parks. Available in hardcover, $10.00, or softcover, $3.95 postpaid.

The Nature Conservancy, 1800 N. Kent Street, Arlington, Va. 22209, recently announced that 50 acres in northwestern Fairfax County, Va., and Clagett Island in the Potomac River will be preserved as parklands through Conservancy and Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority cooperation. The larger of two areas edges the shore of the Potomac for a third of a mile. It was purchased by the Conservancy for $259,000 from Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Davis of Langley, Va. The Davises donated 30-acre Clagett Island. Although final disposition of these lands has not been announced by the Conservancy, the organization has acquired many high-value conservation lands for eventual transfer to public agencies.

Last year, the Conservancy was responsible for the preservation of 140 different areas comprising about 86,000 acres. Since first undertaking an active role in land preservation in 1954, the Conservancy has been directly involved in setting aside approximately 230,000 acres in 44 States and the Virgin Islands.

The **Natural Resources Council of America,** Suite 911, 1025 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20036, has published the book, "What's Ahead for our Public Lands." This is a summary of a Council study which reviewed and reported on the studies and public meetings of the Public Land Law Review Commission. Outdoor recreation on the public lands is one of the major subjects of the PLLRC reports.

ACTION BEGINS ITS SIXTH YEAR

This issue begins the sixth year of *"Outdoor Recreation Action"* as a quarterly publication. With the exception of Report No. 1, August 1966, which was restricted to State and local outdoor recreation actions, Report No. 2, January 1967, which was restricted to Federal actions, and Report No. 15, which reported only on environmental quality actions, the Action Reports have presented summaries of the Nation's major Federal, State, local, and private outdoor recreation actions. "Outdoor Recreation Action" continues as a forum for private citizen and professional alike, with a standing invitation to all to contribute materials which will assist America's recreation programs.

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